Cryptogamic Contracts
(Fungi).

10 JUL 1920

[*Extracted from the Proceedings of the Rochester Academy of Science, Volume 3.*]

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PUFF BALLS, SLIME MOULDS AND CUP-FUNGI OF ORLEANS COUNTY, NEW YORK.

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NATURAL HISTORY

By Charles E. Fairman, M. D.,
Lyndonville, N. Y.

Preceding papers in these Proceedings by the same author:

The Fungi of Western New York. Vol. 1, pp. 44-54. Aug., 1890.
Hymenomyceteæ of Orleans County, N. Y. Vol. 2, pp. 154-167. Feb., 1893.

Rochester, N. Y.
Published by the Society,
March, 1900.

A. Lorraine Smith
from the author.

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PUFF BALLS, SLIME MOULDS AND CUP-FUNGI OF ORLEANS COUNTY, NEW YORK.

By Dr. Charles E. Fairman.

Revised October, 1899.

The fungi enumerated in this paper were mostly collected at Lyndonville, N. Y. The list runs on consecutively from number 126 in my "Hymenomyceteæ of Orleans County," Proceedings Rochester Academy of Science, volume II, page 154.

The present list embraces species classed by mycologists under Gasteromyceteæ, Myxomyceteæ and Discomyceteæ. I have added a few Mucoraceæ found in this locality, although other Mucors have been seen but not specifically identified.

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137. **Lycoperdon hirtum** Mart. Peck, 46th Report, page 29. Prof. C. H. Peck refers our specimens to this species and says "scarcely different from Lycoperdon atropurpureum Vitt., with which it was united in my article on U. S. Lycoperdons, except in its cord-like root." Lyndonville. Uncommon.

138. **Lycoperdon Bovista** Linn. Lycoperdon giganteum Batsch and Lycoperdon Proteus Sow. are synonyms. Peck, 23rd Report, page 53. Trelease, loc. cit., p. 113. Excellently illustrated in Peck, 23rd Rep., Plate I., Fig. 1. Also fig. in Wood's "Reference Handbook," vol. 3, fig. 1373, and in Rep. Dep't of Agric., 1885, Plate II., Fig. 11. Everywhere known as Giant Puff Ball. In pastures and along fences, often attaining a large size. Taylor, Rep. U. S. Agric. Dept. says it grows "in great abundance on Genesee Flats in Livingston County, New York." Said by mycologists from all countries to be edible when young, white and creamy. Thus, Vittadini from Italy sings its praises. Zopf from Germany says "essbar und wohlschmeckend." (Die Pilze, p. 371.) Cooke, an English authority, says it is an excellent addition to the breakfast table, and Peck, N. Y. State Botanist in 23rd Report says "its edible qualities have been by no means overestimated." A more extended notice of this Puff Ball may be found in Prof. Peck's article on "Edible and Poisonous Fungi of N. Y." in the 48th Report, and a fine full page plate illustrating this species accompanies the article. The smoke of burning Puff Balls is used for stupefying bees. For their hemostatic and anæsthetic properties the reader may consult the "National Dispensatory," Art. Lycoperdon.

MYXOMYCETES (Link) DeBary.

(Slime Moulds.)

B. SAPROPHYTES.

a. With free spores, - - - - EXOSPOREÆ.
b. Spores in receptacles, or sporangia, - MYXOGASTRES.

Sub-Class EXOSPOREÆ Rost.

CERATIOMYXA Schröter.

139. **Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa** (Müll.) Macbride. Macbride, N. A. Myx., page 18, plate I., figs. 7 and 7 *a*. *Ceratium hydnoides* A. and S. in Peck's 26th Rep., Page 78. Common on moist, rotting wood.

Sub-Class MYXOGASTRES (Fries) Macbride.

MYXOMYCETES proper.

Order I. PHYSARACEÆ.

FULIGO (Haller) Pers.

140. **Fuligo ovata** (Schaff.) Macbr. Macbride, loc. cit., p. 22, plate X., fig. 2, 2*a*, 2*b*. *Fuligo varians* Sommf. in Peck, N. Y. Myx., 31st Rep., p. 57. *Fuligo septica* (Link) Gmel., in Sacc. Syll., vol. VII., page 353. On stumps in an apple orchard, Lyndonville, July, 1889.

PHYSARUM (Pers.) Rost.

141. **Physarum contextum** Persoon. Macbride, loc. cit., page 31, plate IX., figs. 3 and 3*a*. Peck, 31st Rep., p. 55, 46th Rep., p. 30. Sacc. Syll., vol. VII., p. 342. Lyndonville, June, 1889.

TILMADOCHE (Fries.) Rost.

142. **Tilmadoche alba** (Bull.) Macbr. Macbride, loc. cit., page 58. *T. nutans* Pers., in Peck, N. Y. Myx. 31st Rep., page 55. Sacc. Syll., vol. VII., p. 359. In *Sphagnum* woods, Yates, June, 1899.

LEOCARPUS (Link) Rost.

143. **Leocarpus fragilis** (Dickson) Rost. Macbride, loc. cit., p. 81, plate VIII., figs. 3, 3*a*, 3*b*. Peck, N. Y. Myx., 31st Rep., p. 56. Sacc. Syll., vol. VII., p. 358. (*Diderma vernicosum* of some). On bark, Lyndonville, June, 1889.

DIDYMIEÆ.

DIDYMIUM (Schrad.) Fr.

144. **Didymium Fairmani** Saccardo. Fairman in Notes on New or Rare Fungi from Western N. Y., in Jour. of Mycol., vol. V., page 78. Also in Proc. Roch. Acad. Sci., vol. I., p. 78, with plate 3, figs. 7, 8, 9. On under side of leaves of *Unifolium Canadense* (Desf.) Greene, false lily-of-the-valley, Ridgeway, N. Y., Aug., 1886. The larger portion of the original collection was sent to Prof. P. A. Saccardo, Padua, Italy, for identification, and having mislaid the fragment which I retained, I was unable to send Prof. Macbride a specimen for revision. For this reason this Didymium is not in Prof. Macbride's N. A. Myxomycetes.

Order II. STEMONITACEÆ.

STEMONITIS (Gleditsch) Rost.

145. **Stemonitis fusca** (Roth) Rostafinski. Macbride, loc. cit., p. 115. Peck, N. Y. Myx., 31st Rep., p. 56. Sacc. Syll., vol. VII., p. 397. Bennett and Murray, Crypt. Bot., fig. 334. On rotten logs, Lyndonville. Rather common. The peridia of this fungus drop off easily and leave nothing but a long, filiform, black stipe, which is seated on a common hypothallus, of a dark color. In this condition it looks like a mass of upright black hairs on a thin, black crust.

COMATRICHA (Preuss) Rost.

146. **Comatricha stemonitis** (Scop.) Sheldon. Macbride, loc. cit., p. 130 and plate VI., figs. 1, 1*a*, 1*b*, 3*c*, 3*d*. *Comatricha typhina* Roth. in Peck, N. Y. Myx., 31st Rep., p. 56. Sacc. Syll., vol. VII., p. 394. (*Stemonitis typhoides* DC. in Peck, 25th Rep., page 83.) Peck found it on rotten stumps. Berlese in Sacc. Syll., vol. VII., p. 395, gives its habitat as rotten wood. I found it at Lyndonville in 1890 on horse manure.

Order III. CRIBRARIACEÆ.

C. TUBIFEREÆ

TUBIFERA Gmelin.

147. **Tubifera ferruginosa** (Batsch) Macbride. Macbride, loc. cit., p. 157, and plate I., fig. 4; plate VII., fig. 8. Sacc. Syll., vol. VII., p. 406. Peck, 31st Rep., p. 56. This is *Tubulina cylindrica* (Bull.) var. *acuta* Peck in Fairman, Fungi of Western N. Y., Proc. Roch. Acad. of Science, vol. I., page 53. In the Sylloge Fungorum, loc. cit., the peridia are described as "apice rotundatis." The late Dr. George A. Rex wrote me as follows: "the form of Tubulina with acute apices is common with us, in fact we have Tubulina in shapes from flat to acute points." Prof. Macbride says that "the peridia are sometimes acuminate, and widely separate above. This is Persoon's *T. fragiformis*."

E. CRIBRARIEÆ.

CRIBRARIA (Pers.) Schrader.

148. **Cribraria tenella** Schrad. Macbride, loc. cit., p. 167, plate XVII., fig. 5. Sacc. Syll., vol. VII., p. 414. On hemlock logs, Lyndonville, 1890.

149. **Cribraria purpurea** Schrad. Macbride, loc. cit., p. 169. Peck, N. Y. Myx., 31 Rep., p. 56. Sacc. Syll., vol. VII., p. 413. On rotten log, Lyndonville, May, 1887. Easily recognized by its purple color.

150. **Cribraria vulgaris** Schrad. Peck, 32 Rep., page 38. Sacc. Syll., l. c., p. 414. On rotten wood, Lyndonville, June, 1888.

DICTYDIUM (Schrad.) Rost.

151. **Dictydium cancellatum** (Batsch) Macbride. Macbr., loc. cit., p. 172, plate I., figs. 6, 6*a*. *Dictydium cernuum* Pers., in Peck. N. Y. Myx., 31st Rep., p. 56. *D. cernuum* (Pers.) Nees in Sacc. Syll., vol. VII., p. 410.

Order IV. LYCOGALACEÆ.

LYCOGALA Micheli.

152. **Lycogala epidendrum** (Buxb.) Fries. Macbride, loc. cit., page 175. Peck, N. Y. Myx., 31st Rep., p. 57. Sacc. Syll., l. c., p. 435. Common on stumps in woods. Often seen in its early state on account of the bright scarlet color of the immature plasmodium.

Order V. TRICHIACEÆ.

B. PERICHÆNEÆ

PERICHÆNA Fries.

153. **Perichæna corticalis** (Batsch) Rost. Macbr., l. c., p. 185, plate II., fig. I. Peck, N. Y. Myx., 31 Rep., p. 57. Sacc. Syll., l. c., p. 420. On bark of fire wood in piles, Lyndonville, 1886.

C. ARCYRIEÆ.

ARCYRIA (Hill) Pers.

154. **Arcyria nutans** (Bull.) Grev. Macbr., l. c., p. 191, plate II., fig. 6. Peck, l. c., page 57. Sacc. Syll., l. c., p. 429. On rotting fence, Lyndonville, June, 1889.

155. **Arcyria denudata** (Linn.) Sheldon. Macbride, l. c., p. 195, plate II., figs. 5, 5*a*. *Arcyria punicea* Pers., in Peck, l. c., page 57. Sacc. Syll., l. c., page 426.

E. TRICHIEÆ.

HEMITRICHIA Rost.

156. **Hemitrichia vesparium** (Batsch) Macbride. Macbride, l. c., p. 203. This is the well known *Hemiarcyria rubiformis* (Pers.)

Rost., under which name it was listed in Peck, l. c., page 56, and Sacc. Syll., l. c., page 447. On rotten log, May, 1888.

157. **Hemitrichia clavata** (Pers.) Rost. Macbr., l. c., page 206, plate III., figs. 1, 1*b*. *Hemiarcyria*, Peck, l. c., page 56. Sacc. Syll., l. c., page 447.

TRICHIA (Haller) Rost.

158. **Trichia favoginea** (Batsch) Pers. Macbr., l. c., p. 214, plate IV., figs. 5, 5*a*, 5*b*. *Trichia chrysosperma* (Bull.) in Peck, l. c., page 56. Sacc. Syll., l. c., p. 442. On rotten wood.

159. **Trichia decipiens** (Pers.) Macbride. Macbr., l. c., p. 218. *T. fallax* Pers., in Peck, l. c., page 56, and Sacc. Syll., l. c., p. 439. On rotten log in woods, Lyndonville, Oct., 1899.

MUCORACEÆ DeBary.

Sub-Family 2. MUCORÆ Van Tiegh.

MUCOR Mich.

160. **Mucor Mucedo** Linn. Common everywhere on decaying fruit and vegetables, as well as various putrescent organic substances. For synonyms see Roscoe Pound, "Revision of the Mucoraceae," Minnesota Botanical Studies, Bulletin No. 9, page 93.

161. **Mucor Tæniæ** Fairman. Proc. Roch. Acad. of Science, vol. I, page 52, and plate IV., figs. 4, 5, 6. On segments of Tape Worm, Lyndonville.

RHIZOPUS Ehr.

162. **Rhizopus nigricans** Ehr. *Mucor stolonifer* Ehr. *Aseophora mucedo* Tode, in Pound's Revision, page 98. Name from the Greek *rhiza*, root, and *pous*, foot, i. e. root-footed, on account of the resemblance of the rhizoids to a root-system. For the same reason the fungus is called by the Germans "wurzelfuss." Nigricans —blackish, referring to the color of the sporangium, which becomes dark colored when the spores mature. For information as to structure and life history the reader is referred to: Underwood, "Moulds, Mildews and Mushrooms," p. 24, plate 2, fig. 3. C. J. Chamberlain, Jour. App. Micros., p. 547, fig. 26. Bennett and Murray, Crypt. Bot., p. 338. Zopf, Die Pilze, p. 316 and fig. 6. On grapes in baskets at the markets, Medina, N. Y., Jan., 1891. The appearance of the grapes was much injured by the fungus. Albert F. Woods, acting chief of the Division of Vegetable Pathology, U. S. Dept. Agric.,

wrote me as follows: "In regard to *Rhizopus nigricans* on grape, I have to say that it is very common not only on grapes which have been kept too moist and have thus started to decay, but also upon all other kinds of fruit. It is not strictly a parasite and I doubt whether it can be considered as at all parasitic, although after it starts on a bruised or broken berry it hastens decay. The only way to prevent it is to keep the berries dry and remove all broken berries."

DISCOMYCETEÆ Fr.

Fam. HELVELLEÆ Sw.

MORCHELLA Dill.

163. **Morchella esculenta** (Linn.) Pers. Peck, 28th Rep., p. 87, and 48th Rep., p. 124, plate III. Phillips, British Discomycetes, pages 3 and 4. Sacc. Syll. Disc., p. 8. Common Morel. Edible. Early spring.

Fam. PEZIZEÆ Fr.

ACETABULA Fr.

164. **Acetabula vulgaris** Fuckel. Phill. Br. Disc., p. 44. Sacc. Syll. Disc., p. 59. Sporidia elliptical, hyaline, 12-14 x 6-7 μ. Cellars. Lyndonville.

PEZIZA Dill.

165. **Peziza griseo-rosea** Gerard. Peck., 29th Rep., page 54. Sacc. Syll. Disc., p. 77.

SARCOSCYPHA Fr.

166. **Sarcoscypha coccinea** Jacq. Peziza, Peck in 23 Rep., p. 62. Lachnea, Phill. Br. Disc., p. 203. Early and beautiful. Woods, on sticks, etc. Yates and Ridgeway, common.

LACHNEA Fr.

167. **Lachnea scutellata** Linn. Pez. in Peck, 22 Rep., p. 94. Phill. Disc., p. 223. Sacc. Syll. Disc., p. 173. Common on rotten wood and buried sticks among leaves. Yates and Ridgeway.

HELOTIUM Fr.

168. **Helotium citrinum** (Hedw.) Pers. Sacc. Syll. Disc., page 224, Phill. Disc., p. 157. On under side of rotting fence rails, Yates, Oct., 1899. The cups are of a lemon-yellow color.

PHIALEA Fr.

169. **Phialea Urticæ** (Pers.) Sacc. *Hymenoscypha*, Phill. Br. Disc., p. 141. Sacc. Syll. Disc., p. 173. This is *Helotium fumosum* E. and E., Proc. Roch. Acad. Sci., vol. I, page 53. On dead stems of *Leonurus cardiaca* L. and *Arctium Lappa* L., occupying smoke-colored areas. Lyndonville.

170. **Phialea fructigena** (Bull.) Gill. Phill. Br. Disc., p. 135. Sacc. Syll. Disc., p. 265. In the cups of some oak. Ridgeway, Sept. 29th, 1891.

PSEUDOHELOTIUM Fuckel.

171. **Pseudohelotium Farmani** (E. and E.) Sacc. Journal of Mycol., vol. IV., page 56. Sacc. Syll. Disc., p. 302. Proc. Roch. Acad. of Science, vol. I, page 52. On under surface of bark lying on the ground. Ridgeway, April, 1888, and Sept., 1899.

PEZICULA Tul.

172. **Pezicula rhabarbarina** (Berk.) Tul. *Patellaria* in Peck, 22 Rep., page 96. *Dermatea* in Phill. Br. Disc., page 343. Sacc. Syll. Disc., p. 311. On dead blackberry stems, Ridgeway, June, 1889. Rhubarb-colored, hence *rhabarbarina* from Rhabarbarum.

CHLOROSPLENIUM Fr.

173. **Chlorosplenium æruginosum** (Oeder) De Not. Peck, 24th Rep., p. 95 (*Peziza*). Phill. Disc., p. 147. The wood on which the plant grows is stained a deep verdigris-green color and is called in Germany "grünfaule," and in England "green oak." It is used in the manufacture of Tunbridge ware. This ware is made in Tunbridge, a town in Kent, England, of hard woods (cherry, beech, holly, etc.), inlaid and wrought into work-baskets, boxes, toys, etc. Our specimens were found on moist, fallen branches of hemlock, in swamps, May, 1895. The author has a block of cherry wood inlaid with a piece of the green wood from this specimen and finds that it takes a good polish, and concludes that the "green oak," as met with in this country, is also suitable for the manufacture of small articles of woodwork, similar to Tunbridge ware. The green coloring matter of *Chlorosplenium æruginosum*, or wood stained by it, is due principally to xylochloric acid. It can be obtained by extracting the green wood with chloroform, is slightly fluorescent, and according to Prillieux its spectrum shows three absorption bands, an intense one in the red, a less intense one in the orange, and one which occupies all of the

yellow. The pigment is not soluble in water, ether, benzine or alcohol. A second coloring matter, xylindein, has been isolated by Rommier. I have made some experiments with xylochloric acid as a stain for microscopic sections and find it unsatisfactory, the staining not being clear, uniform or well differentiated.

MOLLISIA Fr.

174. **Mollisia cinerea** (Batsch) Karst. *Pez.* in Peck, 28th Rep., p. 66. Sacc. Syll. Disc., p. 336. On dead limbs lying on the ground. March, 1898.

PYRENOPEZIZA Fuckel.

175. **Pyrenopeziza Tamaricis** (Roum.) Sacc. Sacc. Syll. Disc., page 371. On dead branches of *Tamarix Africana*, African Tamarisk, at Spring-brook Farm, the residence of Hon. M. L. Parker, Yates, N. Y. April, 1895. New to the State.

TAPESIA Pers.

176. **Tapesia sanguinea** (Pers.) Fuckel. Peck, 33rd Rep., p. 31. Sacc. Syll. Disc., page 371. Phill. Br. Disc., p. 281. On fallen branches. Woods. Lyndonville. May, 1887. The base of the fungus surrounded by a blood-red tomentum, and the wood on which it grows stained red. The red pigment is due to xylerethrinic acid (Bachmann), and is soluble in ether, alcohol, chloroform, etc., and does not afford a very characteristic spectrum.

177. **Tapesia Rosae** (Pers.) Fuckel. Peck, 43 Rep., p. 33. Sacc. Syll. Disc., p. 374. Phill., l. c., page 279. On stems of some wild rose. Yates.

178. **Tapesia Rhois** n. sp. Subiculum dark brown, broadly effused, felted, indeterminate; threads of the subiculum 3-4 μ long, unbranched, without conidia, brownish; cups scattered or gregarious, 1 to 2 millimeters broad, cup-shaped, then expanded and irregular; disc dull black to dark-slate color, with a silver-white margin; asci oblong clavate, 50 to 60 μ in length; sporidia hyaline, continuous, oblong, straight or curved, 7-13 x 2-3 μ. On fallen branches of Sumac, *Rhus glabra* L., Ridgeway, N. Y. May, 1895. The hymenium is occasionally pitted. This can be separated from pale varieties of *Tapesia fusca* by its simple, continuous sporidia, which are not guttulate, nor pseudo-septate, even when viewed with high powers (Bausch & Lomb 1-12). It is possible that the tapesium is formed of the altered substance of the inner bark.

Fig. 1. *a*, Portion of branch with *Tapesia rhois*.
b, Threads of the subiculum.

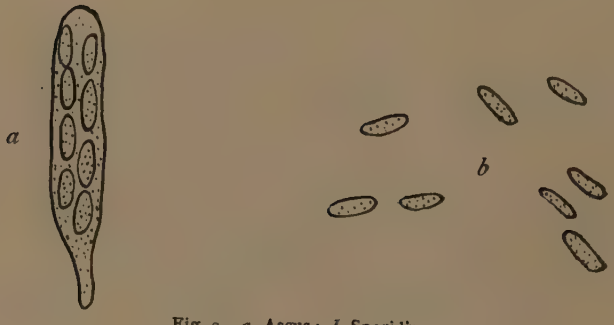

Fig. 2. *a*, Ascus; *b*, Sporidia.
Drawn with Gundlach ¼ in. obj.

Fig. 3. Sporidia more highly magnified.
Drawn with Bausch & Lomb 1-12 in. homogeneous immersion obj.

TRICHOPEZIZA Fuckel.

179. **Trichopeziza albo-lutea** (Pers.) Sacc. *Lachnella*, Phill., loc. cit., p. 259. Sacc. Syll. Disc., p. 412. On boards by the roadside. Yates. March, 1888.

DASYSCYPHA Fr.

180. **Dasyscypha virginea** (Batsch) Fuckel. *Pez.*, Peck, 23 Rep., page 62. *Lachnella*, Phill., l. c., p. 248. On rotting sticks and logs. Common.

181. **Dasyscypha nivea** (Hedw.) Sacc. *Pez.*, Peck, 25 Rep., p. 99. *Lachnella*, Phill., l. c., p. 245. On under surface of a board lying on the ground. Lyndonville, April, 1889.

182. **Dasyscypha fusco-sanguinea** Rehm. Sacc. Syll. Disc., page 459. On rotten wood. May 27th, 1890. Exterior brick-red when fresh.

183. **Dasyscypha clandestina** (Bull.) Fuckel. *Pez.*, Peck, 28th Rep., page 66. Sacc. Syll. Disc., page 457. On dead branches of *Ailanthus glandulosa* Desf. Our specimens are immature. Peck found it on dead stems of *Rubus strigosus*.

Section PHRAGMOSPORÆ.

ARACHNOPEZIZA Fuckel.

184. **Arachnopeziza Aurelia** (Pers.) Fuckel. *Pez.*, Peck, 34th Rep., p. 51. *Tapesia*, Phill., loc. cit., p .280. *Belonidium*, Sacc. Syll. Disc., page 499. On sticks under leaves, in the woods. Yates, May, 1889. On chips, dirt and burs of *Fagus Americana* Sweet. May, 1890. One of our most beautiful species. May be described as a phragmosporous Tapesia. The sporidia in our specimen were 18-20 x 6-8 μ.

Family ASCOBOLEÆ.

Section PHÆOSPORÆ.

ASCOBOLUS Pers.

185. **Ascobolus furfuraceus** Pers. Peck, 29th Rep., p. 56; specimen sent from Buffalo by Clinton. Phill. Br. Disc., p. 290. Sacc. Syll. Disc., p. 516. On cow dung in pastures. Yates, June, 1889.

Section HYALOSPORÆ.

LASIOBOLUS Sacc.

186. **Lasiobulus equinus** (Müll.) Karst. *Ascobolus pilosus* Fr. in Peck, 27th Rep., page 107. *Ascophanus* in Phill., l. c., p. 312. Sacc. l. c., p. 536. On cow dung in pastures, Lyndonville, June, 1889.

Family DERMATEÆ.

URNULA Fr.

187. **Urnula Craterium** (Schw.) Fr. Peck, 22nd Rep., p. 96. Sacc., loc. cit., p. 548. Woods. Somerset, Niagara Co., N. Y.

CENANGIUM Fr.

188. **Cenangium rubiginellum** Sacc. Sacc., loc. cit., page 560. On dead limbs of *Ostrya Virginiana* (Mill.) Willd. Ironwood. Lyndonville, June, 1890.

189. **Cenangium populneum** (Pers.) Rehm. *Dermatea fascicularis* in Peck, 22 Rep., p. 96. *Encœlia fascicularis*, Phill., loc. cit., page 336. Sacc. Syll. Disc., page 565. On dead limbs of *Populus sp.* Yates, April 28th, 1890.

190. **Cenangium Ellisii** Sacc. Sacc. Syll. Disc., p. 566. On dead limbs of *Benzoin Benzoin* (L.) Coulter.

TYMPANIS Tode.

191. **Tympanis Fraxini** (Schw.) Fr. Peck, 27th Rep., p. 108. Phill., l. c., page 355. Sacc. l. c., p. 581. On fallen branches of *Fraxinus*.

Family STICTEÆ.

PROPOLIS Fr.

192. **Propolis faginea** (Schrad.) Karst. *Stictis versicolor* Fr. in Peck, 29th Rep., page 56, where it is reported as sent from Buffalo by Clinton. *Propolis versicolor* in Phill., loc. cit., page 376. Sacc. Syll. Disc., page 648. Common on decorticated branches in the woods.

STICTIS Persoon.

193. **Stictis radiata** (Linn.) Pers. Peck, 25th Rep., p. 99. Sacc., loc. cit., page 682. *Schmitzomia* in Phillips, Br. Disc., page 380.

194. **Stictis stereicola** B. & C. Sacc., l. c., p. 695. On some *Stereum*, Ridgeway, July, 1890.

SCHIZOXYLON Pers.

195. **Schizoxylon æruginosum** Fuckel. Sacc. Syll. Disc., page 700. On fallen branches of oak, along the Ridge Road at Oak Orchard, April, 1890. On decorticated maple limbs, Yates, May, 1895.

Family PATELLARIEÆ.

LECANIDION Rab.

196. **Lecanidion atratum** (Hedw.) Rab. Peck, 31st Rep., page 51. Sacc. Syll. Disc., page 795. *Mollisia* in Phill. Br. Disc., page 181. On dead stems of raspberry, Lyndonville, June, 1889. On exposed roots of cherry, Rigdeway, May, 1895. Karsten found it on *Spiræa*. Ellis has almost always found it on herbaceous stems.

197. **Lecanidion indigoticum** (C. & P.) Sacc. *Patellaria* in Peck, 25th Rep., p. 98. Sacc., l. c., p. 797. On fallen branches, Oct., 1888. Easily recognized by the blue color of the crushed hymenium.

BLYTRIDIUM DeNot.

198. **Blytridium fenestratum** (C. & P.) Sacc. *Patellaria* in Peck, 28 Rep., p. 68. On bark of trees, Ridgeway, May, 1888.

Family GYMNOASCACEÆ.

EXOASCUS Fuckel.

199. **Exoascus deformans** (Berk.) Fuckel. Sacc., l. c., p. 816. See also Leaf Curl and Plum Pockets, by George F. Atkinson, Bulletin 73, Cornell Univ. Agric. Exp. Station, Sept., 1894. Causes the disease of the Peach known as Leaf-curl.

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